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論 文 名 Air flow control near buildings by biowall

壁面緑化によるビル周辺の気流制御

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論文要旨

Urbanization can increase local temperatures compared to rural areas and thus create an urban heat island phenomenon (UHIP). The UHIP is on the rise as urban cities throughout the world grow increasingly larger.

Many studies on UHIP have reported characteristics of the UHIP and the relation between intensity of UHIP and particular meteorological conditions. Average wind speed, cloud cover and humidity in the urban area have a negative correlation with intensity of the UHIP.

Many studies have also reported widely and successfully measures applied in mitigating the UHIP using ventilating, wind speed increase and bio-greening (greening with living cover plants).

Wind results from differences in air pressure that are caused by unequal heating of the Earth's surface. Air would flow from areas of high to low pressure. Therefore, country breeze can be one of measures on mitigating the UHIP. However, it is difficult for wind to pass through urban center such as forest of skyscrapers.

On the other hand, temperatures around green areas are lower compared to built-up environments. Bio-greening can be an effective method for reducing UHIP and cooling loads because plants absorb large amounts of heat for evapotranspiration during the daytime and inhibit temperature increase of the surrounding air.

In Seoul, Korea, restoration of an inner-city stream affect local thermal and wind environment affirmatively. However, it is difficult to demolish and rebuild urban structures or buy land,

where already built, to create ventilation path or development park.

Therefore, biowall is a good method and solves problems that are temporal, spatial and economic restrictions to increase bio-greening ratio in the urban area already densely built.

Moreover, bio-greening can induce temperature difference between bio-greened area and urban structure. Therefore, it is possible to influence wind built up and its speed by increasing bio-greening ratio in the urban area, to generate airflow by temperature gradient using the biowall.

This study is aimed at generating and controlling air flow through the biowall using computational fluid dynamics (CFD) and neural network inverse model.

In the chapter 2, it is studied evapotranspiration of Sunagoke moss mat in vertical arrangement. Evapotranspiration efficiency controls the amount of evapotranspiration rate and is one of the requirements to calculate and predict reduction in cooling loads and UHIP. In order to increase latent heat effect, bio-greening methods for increasing the evapotranspiration efficiency are being studied for development and evaluation of bio-greening materials. However, evapotranspiration efficiency of bio-greening material in vertical installation and horizontal installation could be different. Hence, there is a need to study the evapotranspiration efficiency of the bio-greening material for its evaluation as a living bio-greening material for a wall. In this study, Sunagoke moss (*Rhacomitrium japonicum*) mat has been used for bio-greening material. After acclimatization and vertical installation of moss mat, its weight and temperature during 48 hours were measured to calculate evapotranspiration efficiency of the moss mat.

Evapotranspiration efficiency was over 100% (comparing to water) between 3 and 7 hours and the highest value was about 165%. This evapotranspiration efficiency is higher than other studies which it is used water retentive pavement system and other greening materials. When the water content of the mat is between 30% and 70%, the evapotranspiration efficiency showed over 100% and surface temperature of the mat was little changed at 38°C. After water content of the mat became below 30%, surface temperature of the mat increased again. This result shows that the Sunagoke moss mat can be a good material for bio-greening for a wall (biowall) because it has high evapotranspiration efficiency in the vertical state and can inhibit temperature rise.

In the chapter 3, change of air flow by biowall pattern through the CFD and a study model were investigated. After studies of CFD and model, these results were compared. There were four kinds of greening patterns: i.e. no-greening wall (NG), 50% upper part greening wall (50UG), 50% lower part greening wall (50LG) and 25% upper and lower part greening wall (25G). Temperature was set to 31°C where biowall, 50°C where no-greening area and 33.5°C in the space.

In the result, in the case of NG, ascending air flow is observed after moving toward the wall. 50LG showed two kinds of ascending air flow. In the case of 50UG, ascending and descending air flow caused by temperature difference are observed. 25G showed more various ascending

and descending air flow than 50UG. Results between the CFD and model study was similar. From results, the bio-greening pattern influences flow of air and that use of CFD simulation can help to analyze change of air flow caused by various bio-greening patterns.

In the chapter 4, there were six kinds of greening patterns that whole-greening model (WG), no-greening model (NG), 50% upper part greening model (50UG), 50% lower part greening model (50UG), 50% separated upper part greening model (25UG) and 50% separated lower part greening model (25UG) as temperature parameter in the CFD simulation. After CFD simulation, distribution of temperature and wind velocity at the vertical and horizontal sections were measured and analyzed.

In the result, NG showed distribution of the highest temperature and lower wind velocity. WG showed low distribution of temperature and wind velocity. In the case of pattern greening, it is showed various distribution of wind velocity. However, the high temperature distribution is observed in the 50UG. 25LG showed distribution of lower temperature and higher wind velocity.

It was established that the direction and velocity of wind are influenced by temperature gradient due to biowall position. Furthermore, for satisfying requirements – decreased temperature, higher wind speed and multidirectional wind – the case of separate greening positions should be recommended to obtain an acceptable degree.

In the chapter 5, a method of air flow control by greening patterns using inverse model of artificial neural network (ANN) was investigated.

Data obtained from CFD simulation based on those 20 kinds of greening patterns were inversely used for training the ANN inverse model. The structure of 3 layered neural network consisted of two input variables (air velocity in x-y directions), four output variables (four corresponding surface temperatures of 4 sections on the wall) and a 16 units hidden layer. Eighteen data sets were generated by the CFD simulator to provide the training data. The training converged with the learning error of after 100,000 iterations at learning coefficient and momentum of 0.8 and 0.8 respectively.

In order to verify the performance of the developed inverse neural network model, an experiment was conducted. A desired wind speed as a test was set up which was 0.3m/sec. The data were fed into the NN model and then the N model gave a pattern which was supposed to generate the desired air flow in front of the experimental wall with the given bio-greening pattern. Then actually the air velocity in front of the experimental wall was measured. The measured value was 0.31 m/sec which was very close to the expected figure.

Based on the final experimental result, the developed ANN inverse model was functional as expected. It was concluded that the possible utilization of inverse technique with an artificial neural network employing a dependable CFD data made it possible to develop a software system to assist a design of biowall for relieving UHIP.

## 審査結果の要旨

ヒートアイランド現象は世界の多くの大都市が抱える共通の環境問題の一つになっている。これまでの知見から都市の換気、風の増加そして緑化などがヒートアイランド現象を緩和する良策であると報告されている。しかし高層ビルが立ち並ぶ大都市の中心へは郊外風を導くことは困難である。その中で、ビルの壁面緑化が可能であればビルが密集した大都市の緑被率を増加し、さらに人為的に温度差を発生させ気流を作り出すことも可能と考えられる。

本論文では壁面緑化により人為的に空間内の温度分布に変化を与え気流を生起する "Active greening" について考察した. Active greening によって作り出された温度 勾配は都市内に滞留する空気を物理的に移送する力となる. その物理的な力の発生源が緑化であることから、その風を"グリーン・ウィンド"と称した. 本論文では計算流体動力学 (CFD) と逆解析手法を用いて壁面緑化による気流の発生とその制御について検討を行った.

第2章では、緑化植生の蒸発散効率がビルの屋上や壁面を緑化する際に、熱的効果を 予測するための重要な要素の一つであると位置づけ、垂直状態でのスナゴケ (Rhacomitrium japonicum) マットの蒸発散効率を明らかにした.

スナゴケマットを 14 日間人工気象器で順化させた後,垂直状態に設置し,コケマットの蒸発散効率を測定するため 48 時間にわたりコケマットの重量と表面温度の変化を経時的に測定した.

実験開始後3時間から7時間まで蒸発散効率は1以上で,最大蒸発散効率は1.65であった. コケマットの含水量が30%から70%の間では蒸発散効率が1以上で表面温度は38度程度に保たれた.しかし,含水量が30%以下になった後,表面温度が増加し始めた.したがって,垂直状態では継続的な水分の供給により含水量を30%以上に保つことで高い蒸発散効率を維持することが可能である.

第3章ではCFD シミュレーションを用いて多様な温度分布についてグリーン・ウィンド発生様態を考察した. 模型実験を通じてCFD シミュレーションの結果と比較し、CFD シミュレーションの計算結果の評価を行った. CFD シミュレーションと模型実験で使われた緑化パタンーは非緑化(NG)、50%上部緑化(50UG)、50%下部緑化(50LG)、2 つに分けられた 50%上部緑化(25G)の4区で、緑化面、壁面および外気の温度を次のように設定した. (緑化面:31度、非緑化面:50度、外気:33.5度)

CFD シミュレーションと模型実験の結果を比較したところ気流パタンーについては酷似していた. NG の場合,模型表面近傍での上昇気流が観察された. 50LG では二種類の上昇気流が観察された. 50UG では温度差による上昇気流とその外側に小規模な下降気

流が観察された. 25G の場合は、50UG より複雑な上昇と下降気流が観察された. 緑化パタンーによる気流の変化が認められたことから温度分布を効果的に利用して滞留している空気を不安定化することで,周辺に気流を発生させることが可能であることが認められた. 本章の結果より CFD シミュレーションで得られた計算結果の信頼性がこの範囲では高いことが認められた.

第4章では前章で有効性が確認できた CFD シミュレーションを用いて多様な緑化パタンーによるビル周辺の垂直と水平方向の気流および温度の変化について考察した.数値実験では6つの緑化パタンー(全体緑化-WG、非緑化-NG、50%上部緑化-50UG、50%下部緑化-50LG、2つに分けられた50%上部緑化-25UG、2つに分けられた50%下部緑化-25LG)により温度分布を設けて、CFD シミュレーションの結果を分析した.

シミュレーション結果によると、NG では低い風速と一番高い温度分布となった。WG では低い風速と低い温度分布が観察された.緑化パタンーを適用した場合、複雑な風速 と温度分布が示された.その中で 25LG の場合は数値モデルビル周辺で速い風速と低い温度分布が観察された.シミュレーションでは緑化パタンーを多様に変化させることで,ビル周辺の風速や風向が複雑に変化することが明らかとなった.このことから,効果的なビル壁面緑化を行うことでグリーン・ウィンドが発生する可能性を示唆するものであると考えられる.

第5章ではニューラル・ネットワークを用いた逆解析により緑化パタンーによる周辺の気流制御の可能性について考察した.20種類の緑化パタンーと温度分布による CFDシミュレーションを実行し、周辺の温度と気流変化についての結果を得た.その結果を教師データとしてニューラル・ネットワークの逆解析モデルを構築した. 学習を完了したニューラル・ネットワークの逆解析モデルを用いて 0.3m/s の上昇気流を誘導することができる壁面緑化パタンーを予測した. さらに、逆解析結果に従って緑化パタンーを実装した模型実験を行い逆解析結果を検証した. 模型実験の実測値は、0.29m/s の上昇気流が測定された. ニューラル・ネットワークの逆解析モデルの目標値は 0.3m/s であり満足できる結果となった. ここでは、CFDシミュレーションとニューラルネットワークの逆解析モデルによる気流の制御に関する考え方についての1事例を示した.

以上,壁面緑化により人為的に空間内の温度分布に変化を与え気流を生起する "Active greening" について CFD を活用して考察した.逆解析手法の援用により緑化による気流制御の可能性についても検討した.ヒートアイランド現象抑制の対策として考えられている都市の換気、風の増加そして緑化などの中でビルの壁面緑化と都市風が有機的に結びつく可能性も視野に入ることができる成果である.

本研究の成果は、応用生命科学の発展、とりわけ生物情報科学の新たな展開に貢献するものであり本論文の審査ならびに最終試験の結果と併せて、申請者に対し、博士(応用生命科学)の学位を授与することを適当と認める.